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MR. PRINTER,

I assure you, I do not wish to take up the time of the public, by lengthy dissertations on the subject of the ancient classics. As its curiosity, however, has been somewhat excited, by the controversy now depending, I will only suggest a remark, on the science of the opinion that the learned languages ought not to be dispensed with, in an academic institution.

Some little experience, and the particular course of reading, which I have marked out, for the occasional pursuit of my leisure moments, convince me that they are of more real importance, than is generally assigned to this part of scholastic education.

The essays which have appeared on this subject, under the signature of "Philanthropist," evince an improved intellect and great independence of mind. The style is instructive, and the arguments sometimes conclusive. But the author, who no doubt wrote from principle, appears not to have taken that comprehensive view of the subject, which necessarily connects itself with a successful development of all great questions.

The genius of the American government, the moral principles on which it has been founded, and the nature of our political relations, point out, perhaps, the elements of that education, which should be the particular object of cultivation among our citizens. If, therefore, the sciences of moral and political philosophy, on the principle of which our constitution is constructed, if rhetoric, which becomes expedient in the councils of a free country; and a knowledge of the German, French and Spanish languages, which our relations with those states may render expedient, can derive any advantage from the ancient classics, they ought not to be considered as useless.

I shall, therefore, merely state the principles on which I ground the opinion, that *however useless the dead languages may appear, in the more confined commerce of life, they do not exhibit the same aspect, in that comprehensive system, which connects the ancient with the modern world, exhibits man as a rational creature in every stage of his existence, and as deriving an accurate knowledge of his duties from meditating on the causes of his prosperity and misfortune.*

1st. The ancient classics are the vehicles of that which have passed.

The world may be considered as the great Theatre of human action, and mankind as composing an entire family, connected together by a chain of relationship, which extends from one generation to another. The policy that breaks this chain, has its foundation in the folly and limited conceptions of the human mind. It is by the experiences of the past, that we can alone form an accurate idea of the operations of nature. If it comports with the genius of free governments to obtain an accurate knowledge of the republic of mankind, our researches ought not to be confined to the most flourishing provinces. The mind should travel into those which have been for ages defoliated by the hand of time or misfortune. Among the ruins of former magnificence, it will naturally fall into a train of sublime meditation, worthy of its own dignity, and acquire the most accurate knowledge of the nature and causes of the events, which occasion the prosperity and decline of empires. It will view the human character elevated to the highest perfection, perceive the arts by which it declined, and the causes of its final debasement. It will discern the difference between a steady course of natural virtue, which may have exalted the dignity of science and of human nature to the most enviable pitch, and the effect of cupiditv, which facilitates every thing estimable to its insatiable rage. The progress of the human mind from rudeness to civilization, of national to social liberty, and its final destruction by the arts of despotism, will present an interesting picture to the imagination of the philosopher. Every fallen column of ancient grandeur and magnificence will point a moral; and the sorrows which he beholds on the misfortunes of past generations, will excite a sympathy towards the generations which live. It is this benevolence of temper, which constitutes the real philosopher. In free countries, where his intellectual exertions are devoted to the public felicity, he becomes the most useful and the most honorable character in society. It is this class of citizens, that the republic of America should encourage; for whilst it is the scourge of despotism, in the modern, it delineates from the best sources, its progress and effects, in the ancient world. They are the pioneers of the most salutary revolutions in the manners and opinions. Their comprehensive views, fit them equally for the cabinet and the councils of free countries.

I therefore merely give it as my opinion, that the avenues for the acquisition of such accomplishments as these, should not be shut up, by denouncing the study of those languages, which convey to the mind, the real situation of the ancient world. They facilitate our enquiries, much better than any other means we can adopt. The English language

can never convey to us, the national temper, the political relations, the mode of thinking, or the true sources of the happiness and misfortunes of the nations who have existed three thousand years ago. Translations, from a thousand circumstances have in all probability been falsified; and in any case a translation of an ancient language, is at best, nothing more than second hand testimony of the events, it communicates. With this kind of evidence, it is not desirable, nor indeed, is it possible, that the mind of philosophy, should be satisfied.—Were I to travel into Spain or Italy, my journey would be rendered more agreeably and certainly more instructive, by being enabled to pursue my enquiries in the Spanish or Italian language. I should make but a poor figure with the intelligent antiquarians, whilst engaged in investigating the comparative state of arts and manners, in the modern and ancient Italy.—My meditations among the venerable ruins of Nero's temple, on the causes of departed magnificence and the effects of human folly, would be lifeless and unproductive, without a language to impart my sensations, or to facilitate my enquiries.

CIVIS MUNDI.

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

To S. L. A.

Sir, I take you to be a pretty clever fellow, if you know how; but unfortunately you have to learn yet.—Some men are suspicious, enough to think their knowledge of men and things is correct & unbounded; but such character when put to the test of experience, are always found to be simple, credulous and superficial thinkers.—Such Miller S. L. A. is the stamp of your mind, as appears in the newspaper. You say you think "It is duty incumbent on you as a lover of learning to consult the Philanthropist." Here sit at your ink stand; you make a bold but untenable assertion; like all other empty pedants, you think the truth of your demonstrations is self-evident. You have twisted what little logic you have, in such a manner, to support the utility of the Greek and Latin languages; that I defy any person to see a *fourth* of truth in the presumption to tell the public, that "The languages, serve as a key to the other studies" and without this key, I suppose you think the human mind can't be unlocked to let in useful information; absurd in the extreme!! be assured fir, the mind of our youths can be opened easier and sooner, by getting a knowledge of things in the place of words. You wish your youth to spend the prime of their lives in turning over the mummy manuscripts of Greece and Rome, merely to become acquainted with the musical found of their words, and neglect more important things, an acquaintance with modern facts. Your boldness in telling the public that their youths have not abilities to study the sciences until they are fifteen or seventeen, is rather pardonable than commendable; but I assure you fir the public ought to take it as an insult offered to the abilities of their youth. You wish by glamorizing the genius of our youth, to raise the same and utility of the languages, and by that means beguile the public in the maze of classical jargon. You say you are acquainted with the languages; I don't, doubt it, but your assertion would have been more pious, if it had come from some body else; I suppose you can read Latin with as much ease as a monk can say prayers, but what advantage is that to society? when your mind is only fluffed with classical fiction without the inspiration. You have attempted to answer the Philanthropist when he states the number of our words derived from different languages and the necessity of learning the whole, if any; here fir you have jumped from the rock of utility into the pit of vanity; then you turn round in a crowing attitude and say, that your knowledge of Latin is sufficient to see that the French is a corruption of the Latin; here you stop abruptly, without telling us whether the other languages from which ours is derived, are corrupted Latin or not. It seems you have sense enough yet to know when to keep off edged tools. There is no better criterion for prattling pedantry, than to see a man let up his knowledge in opposition to the real interest of mankind. The pitiful whining defence you made to the Philanthropist; and the dogmatical assertions you attempted to throw in the face of reason; is at once begging the question. I would therefore advise you as a friend, before venturing to impose any more on the public, to study the alphabet of utility, and pay strict attention to your practical vocabulary. It would be easier for you fir to empty the Atlantic through a goose quill, than to flow the real advantage gained by our youths spending one third of their lives in studying what you are pleased to call the foundation of our language. You say we cannot understand the true meaning of words, without we know from whence they are derived; here again,

you have tortured your imagination to find an absurdity; you might as well attempt to convince a toper, that he is incapable of turning a glass of wine on its Baccaratian axis without knowing from whence it came (whether from Champagne, Burgundy or Madeira) as to prove to the public, that they must remain ignorant of the meaning of words, without they learn the Latin and Greek.

Don't despair fir, pick up your splanatic goose quill, and give the public another sample of your swagging logic. If you retreat behind your classical ramparts, on ditching one knob at the genius of our youth, you will be branded with the epithet of a coward; therefore to save your credit, pick up your quill, and appear again in the field of battle; where you will have the opportunity of manfully fundering your empty loquacity with the honours of war.

PEILO PHILANTHROPIST.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION, Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the Seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and one.

AN ACT

Authorizing the erection of certain light houses; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That under the direction of the Secretary of the treasury, there shall be purchased, for the use of the United States, the land whereon lately found the light-house on Gurnet Point, and so much land adjoining thereto, as may be sufficient for vaults and any other purpose necessary for the better support of the said light-house.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to procure a new lantern or lanterns, with suitable glazing, and to cause convenient vaults for the same, at the light-house on Gurnet Point, to be rebuilt.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be rebuilt, of such height as he may deem expedient, the light-house now situated on the eastern end of New Castle Island, at the entrance of Picaqua river, either on the land owned by the United States, or on Pollock Rock: Provided, that if built on Pollock Rock, the legislature of New Hampshire shall sell the property of the said rock in the United States, and cede the jurisdiction of the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a sufficient light-house to be erected on Lynde's point, at the mouth of Connecticut river, in the State of Connecticut, and to appoint a keeper, and otherwise provide for such light-house, at the expense of the United States: Provided, That sufficient land for the accommodation of such light-house can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the legislature of the State of Connecticut shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the treasury be directed to cause proper light-houses to be built, and buoys to be placed, in the situations necessary for the navigation of the Sound between Long-Island and the main; and be, to that effect authorized to cause by proper and intelligent persons, a survey to be taken of the said Sound, as far as may be requisite; and to appoint keepers and otherwise provide for such light-houses, at the expense of the United States: Provided That sufficient land for the accommodation of the respective light-houses can be purchased at a reasonable price; and that the legislatures of Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and New-York, shall, respectively, cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a sufficient light-house to be erected on the fourth point of Cumberland Island, at the entrance of St. Mary's river within the State of Georgia; and that, under the direction of the said Secretary, there shall be purchased, if the same cannot otherwise be obtained, sufficient land for the erection of the said light-house, and accommodations for the better support thereof: Provided, that the legislature of Georgia shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, and hereby are appropriated, for the re-imbursment of the merchants of Plymouth and Duxbury, for monies expended by them in erecting a temporary light on the Gurnet, a sum not exceeding two hundred

and seventy dollars; for the rebuilding of the light-house on the said Gurnet, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; for the rebuilding of the light-house on the eastern end of New Castle Island a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars; and for the erection of the said light-house on Lynde's point, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; for the erection of the light-house on Cumberland fourth point, a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars; and for taking the survey, and for erecting light-houses and placing buoys in the Sound, a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars; to be paid out of any monies which may be in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be expended, in repairing and erecting public piers, in the river Delaware, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars; and that the same be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the jurisdiction of the site where any such piers may be erected, shall be first ceded to United States, according to the conditions in such case by law provided.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 6, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Marshals of certain districts therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to apportion to the several marshals of the districts of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, respectively, who have been employed or concerned in taking the late census, the compensation allowed by the "Act providing for the second census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," according to the service each may have performed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 6, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To authorize an advance of money to Samuel Dexter.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advance out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars to Samuel Dexter, for the purpose of assisting him in defraying the expenses of the suit of Joseph Hodgdon against him in the circuit court of the district of Columbia, he, the said Dexter to be accountable for the same.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 14, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, intitled "An act to amend and reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly for improving the navigation of Appomattox river, from Broad-way to Pocahontas-bridge."

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 14, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas K. Jener. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the col-

lector for the port of Boston and Charlestown, and he hereby is authorized to issue to Thomas K. Jones, the debenture for the drawback of the duties on ten pipes of wine imported by said Jones, in the ship Juno, captain Thomas Dingley, and exported on the fifteenth day of June, in the ship Enterprise, captain Hearn, for Havana, on full and satisfactory proof being made to the said collector, of the actual quantity of wine in the said pipes, at the time of their being shipped, as aforesaid: Provided, that every other requisite shall have been performed, agreeably to law, for the obtaining the said drawback.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 14, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To revise, and continue in force, an act, intitled, "An act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an act intitled "An act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned," be, and the same is hereby continued, and continued in force, for and during the term of two years, from the commencement of the present year.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 14, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To amend an act intitled, "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act intitled, "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures," shall not be deemed to extend to any drawback on ships or vessels owned by the citizens of the United States, at the time of passing the said act, in those cases where such ship or vessel, at that time possessed a fee letter, or other regular document issued from a custom-house of the United States, proving such ship or vessel to be American property.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That whenever satisfactory proof shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any unregistered ship or vessel was, in fact, the property, in whole, of a citizen or citizens of the United States, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred, that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be issued to such ship or vessel, a certificate, which shall entitle such unregistered ship or vessel to the same privileges which are herebefore granted to unregistered ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and carrying a fee letter, or other regular document issued from a custom-house of the United States, before the passing of the said act, intitled "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures."

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 14, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any alien being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:—

First, That he shall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district or circuit court of some one of the states, or of the territorial districts of the United States, or a circuit or district court of the United States, three years at least, before his admission, that he was bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever, all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject.

Secondly, That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on

oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth, absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly, That the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same: Provided, That the oath of the applicant shall, in no case, be allowed to prove his residence.

Fourthly, That in case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisite, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application shall be made, which renunciation shall be recorded in the said court: Provided, That no alien who shall be a native citizen, denizen or subject of any country, state or sovereignty, with whom the United States shall be at war, at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to be a citizen of the United States: Provided also, That any alien who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, may be admitted to become a citizen, on due proof made to some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided two years, at least, within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and one year, at least, immediately preceding his application, within the state or territory where such court is, at the time held; and on his declaring on oath, or affirmation, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth, absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject; and moreover on its appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that during the said term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and where the alien applying for admission to citizenship shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came; on his moreover making in the court an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, before he shall be entitled to such admission: all of which proceedings, required in this proviso to be performed in the court, shall be recorded by the clerk thereof: and provided also, that any alien who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States at any time between the said twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, may, within two years after the passing of this act, be admitted to become a citizen, without a compliance with the first condition above specified.

Sec. 2. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That in addition to the directions aforesaid, all free white persons, being aliens, who may arrive in the United States after the passing of this act, shall be, and become citizens of the United States, make an affidavit, and obtain certificates, in the following manner, to wit: every person desirous of being naturalized shall, if of the age of twenty one years, make report of himself; or if under the age of twenty one years, or held in service, shall be reported by his parent, guardian, master or mistress, to the clerk of the district court of the district where such alien or aliens shall arrive, or to some other court of record of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the same, or of a particular state; and such report shall ascertain the name, birth, place, age, nation and allegiance of each alien, together with the country whence he or she migrated, and the place of his or her intended settlement; and it shall be the duty of such clerk, on receiving such report, to record the same in his office, and to grant to the person making such report, and to each individual concerned therein, whenever he shall be required, a certificate under his hand and seal of office of such report and registry; and for receiving and registering each report of an individual or family, he shall receive fifty cents; and such certificate shall be exhibited to the court by every alien who may arrive in the United States, after the passing of this act, on his application to be naturalized, as evidence of the time of his arrival within the United States.

Sec. 3. And whereas, doubts have arisen whether certain courts of record in some of the states, are included within the description of district or circuit courts: Be it further enacted, that every court of record in any individual state, having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk or prothonotary, shall be considered as a district court within the mean-

ing of this act; and every alien, who may have been naturalized in any such court, shall enjoy, from and after the passing of the act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a district or circuit court of the United States.

Sec. 4. And he it further enacted, That the children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law to that subject, by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the said states, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty one years, at the time of their parent's being so naturalized or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States, and the children of persons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States: Provided, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the United States: Provided also, that no person heretofore prohibited by any state, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great-Britain, during the late war, shall be admitted a citizen, as aforesaid, without the consent of the legislature of the state in which such person was prohibited.

Sec. 5. And he it further enacted, That all acts heretofore passed respecting naturalization, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 14, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

For the relief of Paolo Paoli.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be allowed, and paid to Paolo Paoli, a subject of his Danish majesty, or to his lawful attorney, out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven thousand and forty-dollars, and fifty-five cents, being the amount of damages and costs of suit awarded by the circuit court of Pennsylvania, in favor of the said Paoli, as owner of the schooner Amphitheatre, against William Malcy, commander of the public armed vessel, the Experiment, belonging to the United States, for the capture and detention of the said schooner, on condition that the said Paoli, or his lawful attorney, the said circuit court, an acknowledgment of his receipt of the sum aforesaid, in full satisfaction of the judgment rendered against the said Malcy in the premises.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 14th, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

Lexington, May 14.

Certain resolutions, together with a memorial (or petition) respecting a change in the constitution of the United States, has been handed us for publication; from inattention in the person who copied them, we apprehend the copy is imperfect, and shall, therefore, postpone their publication until we are furnished with a correct copy.

Our readers will observe in the last page of this paper, an advertisement of Mr. Edward West notifying the public that he has invented a machine for cutting nails, which on a moderate calculation, would cut 1000lbs. in 12 hours; yesterday he completed this machine; and in the presence of a number of gentlemen made an experiment, when to the astonishment of the spectators it cut 5lbs in 50 seconds, which is at the rate of 4320lbs. in 12 hours!

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Edmund Pendleton, of Virginia, to his friend in Kentucky, Kentucky.

"I congratulate you on the agreeable prospect of the proceedings under our new administration, and especially, on the much admired speech of your new senator, on the motion to repeal the judiciary act of last session."

A pamphlet was published in London in January last, by the noted PORCUPINE, addressed to Henry Addington, chancellor of the exchequer, in which it is attempted to prove that the terms of the late peace with France will be the ruin of the COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, and GOVERNMENT of Great Britain.

A letter from London, dated early in March, received in Baltimore, from a source of unquestionable correctness states, that considerable changes in the ministry were in contemplation; Mr. Erskine was certainly to succeed the late lord, and colonels of Lord Kenyon, who wished to retire from his seat in the King's bench—and, as considerable doubts were entertained in the best informed circles of the success of the negotiations at Amiens, Mr. Pitt & Fox, were in the

event of an unsuccessful issue, to become the leading characters in the new ministry. These arrangements met with the cordial approbation of both parties, as the expeditions dignified with the ambitious views of the French cabinet, and at length convinced that every measure which a regard to the safety and interest of the country could dictate, had been pursued by the late and present ministry, were determined to unite heart and hand in the prosecution of the war, should an appeal to arms again be inevitable.

A letter from the hon. John Brown, of the 30th ult. says "Congress will rise to-morrow."

It is said that steps have been taken to suppress the order of Free Masonry in France.

The emperor of Russia has visited the courts of Vienna, Berlin, London, Madrid, Naples, Dresden, Munich, and Lisbon, to join him in his endeavors to obtain a suitable settlement for the remaining princes of the house of Bourbon.

Extract of a letter from Genoa.
"For several ages, the Pirates of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, have tyrannized over the commerce of the Mediterranean. At last, however, it appears that the two Powers to whom it naturally belongs to respect these barbarians, have agreed to put an end to these disorders. England and France have determined to effect that object, which nothing but the want of union among the Powers of Europe has hitherto delayed. It appears, by letters from Tunis, that two frigates, the one English, and the other French, entered that port and made the following propositions to the Bey:
1st That all the Slaves of the two nations should be set at liberty.
2d That all the Piratical vessels should be destroyed.
3d That all European nations should have liberty to trade in the port.

Similar proposals are to be made to the other states of Barbary.

The legislature of Tennessee passed a law at their last session, inflicting a penalty of 100 dollars on any person bringing into that state any negro, or other slave or servant of color, besides the loss of such slave or servant.

ARGUS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.
We learn by the brig Mary, from Jamaica, that there are now a greater number of English cruisers on the Jamaica station, than at any time during the war, watching the motions of the French.

Private accounts from England state that most of the British frigates, which were in the war, is said to have considerable weight in political affairs, and he is openly hostile to the terms of the peace. Lord Loughborough (formerly Wedderburn) is also stated to have a similar influence and corresponding views.

MR. ROBERT BLEDSOE
Is entitled by me, to rent or sell any part of my property in this town.
JOHN WALKER BARLOW.
Lexington, 9th May, 1802.

WILLIAM WEST,
Has Received and is just Opening,
In the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Tegarden.

A Handsome Assortment of
MERCHANDISE.

Consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hard Ware,
Queens' Ware, &
Glass Ware,

Which have been bought on good terms, and will be sold for CASH, as Cheap as any in the States.
No Credit can be given on any terms.

Lexington, May 13, 1802.
P. S. I have on hand and opened, an Invoice of MERCHANDISE, to a considerable amount, that I wish to sell by whole sale; payable principally in PRODUCE.—The purchaser must give good security for the true performance of his contract.
W. W.

As it has been reported that BLAZE could not do a justice to mares, I think it my duty to inform my old customers and the people, that I think in higher perfection than ever was in the state, and is able to get colts as ever he was.

Benjamin Wharton.
As we are well acquainted with the situation of the horse, we join in the above.

Matthew Anderson,
James Dupuy.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that commissioners appointed by the court of Clarke county, will meet on Friday, the 22d of June, 1802, at day, and if not, the next day at the house of John Alexander, to take depositions of witnesses, to establish the beginning or other calls, of a certain tract of land, of five hundred acres, entered in the name of John Wilson, lying on the waters of Jewett's creek, near McGe's station; and to do such other things as may be necessary and according to law.

13
For which will pay CASH
JOHN WILSON
JOHN O. GILMAN

TROTTER & SCOTT,
Have just received from Philadelphia,
Are now opening, for sale, at their
Store, opposite the Market House,
A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen As-
ortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,
Consisting of

**2 DRY GOODS,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GROCERIES,
GLASS,
QUEENS & CHINA WARE,
BAR IRON & STEEL,
NAILS of every description.**

Also a constant supply of the best
of **SALT**, from Mann's Lick.—All of
which will be sold at the most reduced
prices for Cash—only.
at Lexington, 7th May, 1862.

**PETER PAUL & SON,
STONE CUTTERS**
From LONDON,
Now living on the Woodford road, Lex-
ington.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public at large, that they carry
on the **STONE CUTTING** business in
all its various branches, such as

**TOMBS,
GRAVE STONES of all sorts,
Polished MARBLE CHIMNEY
PIECES, and
FREESTONE ditto,
SAFES, to preserve Papers, Mo-
ney, &c. from being destroyed in case of
Fire.**

NAILS,

MADE at the Manufactory of the
Subscriber, and sold by him in
MORGANTOWN, Virginia, at the fol-
lowing prices, viz.

d.	d.
12	at 10 per lb. 76 to the lb.
10	— 11 — 80 ditto.
8	— 12 — 100 ditto.
6	— 13 — 160 ditto.
4	— 18 — 300 ditto.

The quality superior to any made in
this country.

ALEX. HAWTHORN.

February 20, 1862. GATPSW

Taken up by the subscriber, living in
Hynd's Bent, Madison county,

A BAY MARE,

Fourteen hands three inches high, no
marks, white, and can do a 4s.
bell; appraised to 40 dollars.

JOHN STONE.

November 14, 1861. *

TAKE NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commis-
sioners appointed by the court of Fleming
county, on Monday, the twenty-fourth
day of May, at the mouth of the Mud
Lick fork of Johnson's fork of Licking,
in Fleming county, between the hours of
ten in the morning and two in the after-
noon, to establish the calls of three en-
tries—one in the name of William Lear,
for 400, one in the name of Andrew Lear
for 400, and one in the name of John
Mosby for 1000 acres, and do such other
things as the law directs.

**LEWIS CRAIG,
JOHN WINN.**

April 28, 1862.

**VALUABLE MEDICINES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.**

THE public are respectfully informed,
that the **PATENT MEDICINES** hitherto
in the hands of **MAGNAN & POWERS**, will in
future be sold by **Mrs. NATHANIEL HART**, only,
in Lexington, Va. M. & P. having relinquished
the agency in this State. A fresh supply of the following
are received from **LIZ & Co. Baltimore.**

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obdurate Coughs,
Asthma, sore Throats and approaching Consump-
tion. To Parents who have Children afflicted with the HOOP-
ING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it af-
fords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a
short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable. The Elixir is so per-
fectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no diffi-
culty arises in taking it.

**INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER
DROPS.**

For the Cure of Ague, remittent and intermittent
Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these
drops, after the bark and every other medicine has
proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred had
occasion to take more than one, numbers not half
a bottle.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry C. Soper, Kent
County, Delaware.

"I have given the ague drops to a number of pa-
tients this fall, and with constant success. In some
obdurate cases they acted like a charm, the disease
yielding in a day or two to this remedy, after resist-
ing the bark for months, and when they had been
thrown in the largest doses."

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe inflame.

**Dr. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.**
For corns speedily removing them root and branch
without giving pain.

**Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTO-
RATIVE.**

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from disordered pelvises. Ju-
venile indiscretions—excess in climates unfa-
vorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tra-
quent intoxication, or any other disordered in-
temperance—the untimely or excessive use of mer-
cury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain
period of life—bad living, &c. &c. &c.
And it is proved by long and extensive experience
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Violent cramps in the stomach and bowels.
Nervous disorders. Contusions.
Indigestion. Loss of appetite.
Melancholy. Impurities of the blood.
Relaxations. Hysterical affections.
Involuntary emissions. Inward weakness.
Obstinate plethors. Fluor albus, &c.

The principal object of this remedy is to
renew, restoring the digestive powers and purging
from the bowels the impurities of the blood, and
every part of the system. It enriches and purifies
the blood without endangering its forces without thin-
ning too violently the nervous system. It strengthens
the secretory vessels, and the general health, bring-
ing back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy
tone, and restores the nutrition which immode-
rate evacuations have destroyed and whole body had thrown
into a feeble frame into a longer and more healthy
existence.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence
and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
impairment of the system, excessive debility, on
the whole frame, and a sinking of the health with
no nourishment or cordial could repair, a persever-
ance in the use of this medicine has performed the
most astonishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EX-
TRACT OF MUSTARD.**

A safe and effective remedy for rheumatism, gout,
pains, sprains and bruises, white swellings, old
hemorrhoids, relaxations, numbness and weakness of the
joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side, head
ache, neuralgia, frozen limbs, and every similar
complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chapped hands,
and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.
The extract is calculated for removing cold and
windy complaints in the stomach and bowels, flying
pains, and other pathological affections.

The testimony of thousands, and daily experience
fully certify to the superiority of the above me-
dicines over all others, in the cure of the maladies
we have enumerated.

Letter from Dr. Westphalen,
Wittenburg, Virg., October 7, 1861.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of the left hand) named Sciatica, or of the hip joint
which I had laboured for a long time, and
which had baffled every article in Materia Medica,
and every mode of treatment received introduced for
the cure of this obdurate ailment.

If you think this letter may be useful, you are at
liberty to make it public.

P. WEATHERBURY.

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, and
to be used with safety by persons in every situation
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off super-
fluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—
to restore and amend the appetite to pro-
cure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds
which are often attended with fatal consequences—
a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its
first appearance. They are celebrated for removing
habitual constipation—flatulency at the stomach, and
for the cure of all bilious affections to be taken by all per-
sons on change of climate.

PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout
Europe is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly agreeable
and safe, from its coarseness and repulsive mineral
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skinal every kind—port-wine spots, freckles, pimpling,
humors, redness, itching, tettering, ring worms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. &c.
Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impairing
that natural inflexible perspiration, which is essen-
tial to health, yet its effects are so speedy and permanent,
render the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving
the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

**Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WA-
TER.**

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident
deficiencies of humor, dullness, itching, and films
over the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies
which frequently become so fatal consequences—
fevers & wonderfully strengthening a weak sight—
Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues
when nearly deprived of sight.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

This excellent preparation confers and strength-
ens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay,
and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all the
crimsonous film and foulness, which, if not re-
moved, would never fail to injure and finally ruin them.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an
elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore
lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned
by colds, fevers, &c. &c. It is especially recommended for a beauti-
ful rosy color and delicate firmness to the lips.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.

**FOR THE CURE OF VENEREAL
COMPLAINTS.**

The patent Indian Vegetable Specific, prepared by
Dr. Letour.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

**HAMILTON'S WORM-DESTROY-
ING LOZENGES.**

Description of worms, and the symptoms by which they are
known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of
four kinds, viz. the Tereos, or large round worm, the

Concubitus, or short flat white worm, the Ascaris,
or small maw worm, and lastly, the Trina, or tape
worm, so called from its resemblance to a ribbon. This
is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is
most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning, and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
mouth—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privations or speech—flashing and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes an in-
crease of food, and sometimes voracity—purging of
flux and feces—vomiting—large and hard
belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the
head and throats with loss of spirits—low fever,
with an irregular pulse—a dry cough—excess-
ive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy coun-
tenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's
Worm-destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly at-
tended with success in all complaints similar to those
above described.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, acts in
certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure
the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant la-
dy, should no worms exist in the body; but will, with
out pain or swelling, cleanse the stomach and bowels,
removing whatever is foul or offensive within, parti-
cularly that filthy humor from whence worms and
many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness, having a pleasing appearance and agreeable taste.

As upwards one hundred and twenty-five had proved
of such length, and of every age, and condition, from
this extraordinary remedy, a multitude
certificates of cures may be seen, in addition to those
already published.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will ef-
fectually prevent the vomiting and purging of chil-
dren, a dreadful disorder, which annually destroys
thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is like-
wise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and
is resorted to with success, and with great number
when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint—
particular and plain instructions are given for every
part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Letter from Mr. Benj. Williams, No. 53, Baltimore
Street, two doors above South Gay-Street.

Gentlemen,

I have a son six years of age, who for four years
past has been generally in a very unhealthy state, parti-
cularly in the summer; frequently afflicted with
growing convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame
wasting fast, his breath became fetid, an almost con-
stant itching of the nose was excited, with other
morbid symptoms. During the course of the above
disease, the advice and attendance of three of the most
eminent physicians in Baltimore was successively pro-
cured. Each of these gentlemen in their turn declar-
ed worms to be the cause of his disorder, and advised
him to health and strength, and to make
free filings, with a variety of other medicines were
administered without the least success. It was once
said to me by one of the above gentlemen, that I
ought to procure the head of your Worm-destroying
Lozenges, but like many others, did not think highly
of it, or cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my ac-
quaintance (Mr. Wm. S. Moore) in whose family I had
been long and well known, advised me to make
trial of them. I accordingly gave my son a dose,
agreeable to directions, which soon expelled the
worms, five of them about 12 inches in length; a fe-
w days afterwards I gave him another dose, and he
was cured. I have since given a good state of
health to my son, and I am, Sir, your obedient
servant.

Benj. Williams.

Mrs. Rich. Lee, & Co.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one
application, and may be used with perfect safety by
children, or on infants a week old, not contain-
ing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

CAUTION.

* * * Those who value their Money and
their health, and wish to procure the Ge-
nuine Medicines, will apply only as a-
bove.

LOTTERY.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of 600 dollars, is	600
2	300
6	100
10	50
50	20
100	15
2079	5 & a fraction, 19,000
First and last drawn ticket,	200
100 each,	24,000
6000 tickets at 4 dollars each,	24,000
2,250 Prizes, 3,750 Blanks. Not two blanks to a prize.	
15 per cent to be deducted from all prizes	

The object of this Lottery is to raise
3600 dollars, in order to improve and ex-
tend the Lead Mine at Millerburgh,
Boarbone county. When the immense
advantage that will result to the commu-
nity by improving this mine, (in re-
taining large sums of money in our own
land) is taken into consideration, there
is scarcely a man who doubts but that the
tickets will meet with a rapid sale and
the drawing commence in April next.

Managers.
WILLIAM HENRY,
THOMAS HUGHES,
DAVID FLOURNOY,
DANIEL DUNCAN,
JOSEPH DESHAIR,
JOHN PICKETT,
DUVAL PAYNE,
WM. E. BOSWELL.

* * * Tickets to be had of the managers.
in & tantu

Just received, and for sale at this Office:
A quantity of
WRITING & WRAPPING PAPER.
Also a number of
BLANK BOOKS.

Fayette County,
April Court of Quarter Sessions, 1862.
Jesse Beauchamp, Complainant,
Against

Isaac Baker, Defendant.
IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his
appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this
court, and it appearing that his satisfaction that he
is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the
motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is or-
dered, that the said defendant appear here on the
first day of our next Annual Quarter Session, and
answer the complainant's bill, or the same will
be taken for confessed; that a copy of this order be
published in some Kentucky Gazette according to
law; and also posted at the door of the Presbyterian
meeting-house, in the town of Lexington, five Sun-
day immediately after divine service, and a third
copy at the door of the court house on the first day
of said court.

Attest
Levi Todd, C. & G. Q. R.

Paris District, June Term 1861.

William Morrow, Complainant
AGAINST
William Hinkson, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered
his appearance herein agreeable to the acts
of Assembly and rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the
court that he is not an inhabitant of this
commonwealth: On the motion of the
complainant by his counsel—it is ordered
that the said defendant do appear here on the
third day of the next October term,
and answer the complainant's bill, and
that a copy of this order be inserted in
one of the Gazettes of this State for two
months successively, and another posted
at the door of the Court house in Paris,
and published at the front door of the
Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris,
some Sunday immediately after divine
service.

Attest
Thos. Arnold, clk.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN away from the subscriber, on the
17th April,
JAMES McQUIDY,

An Apprentice to the Saddle business
About 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7
inches high, thin visage, yellowish com-
plexion, dark hair—It is unnecessary to
describe his clothing, as he will doubt-
less change them. All persons are fore-
warned from harboring said apprentice—
and all commanders of boats are forewarned
from taking him on board as I will
prosecute them with the utmost rigor of
the law. Any person who will deliver
said apprentice to the subscriber in Lex-
ington, or secure him in any jail within
the United States, shall have the above
reward.

DAVID REID.

Lexington, May 13, 1862. 3W

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

BALTIMORE, April 27.

The accounts from Cape Francis under
the Alexandria head in this day's paper, will
be found very contradictory. A letter from
Mr. Lear says the treatment of the Ameri-
cans has been far better than represented,
that they are spoken of with respect, and
that their vessels will no longer be subject to
delay, nor their cargoes to requisition.

It appears also from the subjoined para-
graph, that the government gave vent to
respecting their fleet is fully confirmed. It
has precipitately left the island for Europe, in
three divisions.

The prospect of a speedy renewal of hos-
tilities has probably urged their departure,
and, together with the ultimate resistance of
Touffaint, perhaps totally deranged those
plans which may have been laid down at the
commencement of the expedition. The
scheme of colonizing Louisiana may now be
considered as abandoned for a time, and our
southern frontier as secure from restless en-
emies. Even our harbours are not to receive
a fraternal visit from the men of the
GREAT REPUBLIC. The sudden return of
the fleet may also very rationally account for
the freedom which our trade with St. Do-
mingo is in future to enjoy—when they have
no longer the power of molesting it.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

By a gentleman who came passenger on the
Charlotte arrived at Portsmouth, from Anti-
gua, we are informed that on the 5th Feb-
ruary arrived at Antigua 2 French frigates
with troops from France, and supported by
the English frigate Magnanime, on the 14th,
1 of the French frigates was, by order of
the free people of color, BURNED. The En-
glish with the other French ship, lay off Gua-
daloupe. Lord Livingston, K. B. is called
home Gen. Fuller of the 59th regiment, is
appointed in his place, and is over all the ar-
mies in the leeward islands.

Letters from Mr. Lear at St. Domingo are
received at Washington, stating that the two
first divisions of the French fleet, had sailed
from that island for France direct, and was
to be followed by the remainder without de-
lay. None of either squadron as it appears,
are to touch in our ports, contrary to the first
intention, that a small squadron should touch
here to victual and water.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

SPRING.

Array'd in finiles, and borne on Hope's gay wing,
Exulting comes the child of nature, SPRING,
Amid congenial elements the moves,
And all the bounties of her God improves;
Deeply deprest by Winter's cruel strife,
Earth feels her presence, "redolent of life"
Warm'd by her breath, the infant plants arise,
And spread their grateful bosoms to the skies;
For fostering dewa entreat, but ask in vain,
The chilling tempest sweeps along the plain;
How gainst its power shall the weak bud contend,
When, proud in strength, the stubborn oak must bend?
Low on the turf the embryo beauty cast,
Pants, or expires beneath th' inclement blast!
'Till, all its rage dispell'd, the flower again
Expands to life, and reassumes its reign.

ANECDOTE.

An Irish soldier once returning from battle in the night, marching a little way behind his companion, called out to him—
"Hallo, Pat, I have catch a Yankee!"
"Bring him along then! Bring him along then!" Aye, but he won't come!" "Why then come away without him!"—By Jafus but he won't let me."

NEW & CHEAP STORE.

Lewis Sanders, & Co.

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a choice and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, viz.

Superfine Cloths,

Velvets and Fancy Goods,

India Mullins, which they would sell low for cash, by the original package.

Figured, plain & glazed cambric do.

Tambrud & plain Jaconet do.

Ditto Book do.

A choice assortment of Chintzes & Calicos of the newest and most fashionable patterns;

India Lin, Romals & Bandanas,

Irish Linen, fold very low by the piece;

Lintings, Satins & Sarlatans,

Marilles Watcoiting,

A large assortment of Umbrellas, &c.

A very general assortment of Hardware,

German, Cawley & English Blister Steel,

Vices,

A general assortment of Saddlery &c.

China, Glass, Queen's & Tin ware.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas,

Spices, Dye Stuffs,

Best Red Bark for sale by the pound or larger quantity;

Port Wine,

Amatto,

Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c.

Having laid in the above assortment on such terms as will enable them to give greater bargains than has heretofore been given in this place, they flatter themselves that the purchaser will find it in their interest to give them a call.

No credit on any terms whatever.

Lexington, 2d April, 1862.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story

FRAME HOUSES,

Nearly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Store and Kitchen, good Smoke-House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITY LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about five miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thornby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscribers, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1861

NOTICE.

AS I have invented a Machine for the CUTTING OF NAILS, which will on a moderate calculation, cut one thousand pounds of Iron into Nails of any size, in twelve hours; and have taken a model thereof, to a number of my friends and acquaintances; also, have taken the proper steps to obtain a patent for the same, I do hereby warn all persons from making use of said invention, under the penalty of what the law directs in such cases.

EDWD. WEST.

Lexington, 24th March, 1862.

ALEXANDER PARKER & Co.

Have just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their STORE, in Lexington, on Main Street, opposite the Court house,

A Very Large, and Well Assorted Cargo

of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEENS', GLASS, CHINA,
WARES, &c.

WHICH have been laid in on lower terms than usual, and which will be sold accordingly, for Cash, Hemp, and Country made Sugar. To avoid the great trouble and expence attending the collection of debts, no accounts will be opened.

Lexington, April 1, 1862.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or book account—likewise those indebted to the estates of JAMES & WILLIAM PARKER deceased, are requested to make payment of the respective sums due, before the first of June next. Those who fail to comply with this notice, may depend on suits being commenced against them without diffcimation.

ALEXANDER PARKER.

Lexington, April 1, 1862.

LAST NOTICE,

In the case of JOHN NANCARROW

[A BANKRUPT.]

WHEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April 1862, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against John Nancarrow, in the town of Lexington and district of Kentucky, merchant; and he has been declared a bankrupt. Wherefore the said John Nancarrow is hereby required to surrender himself, to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the major part of them on the 10th and 24th days of April, and on the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, at the office of the District court in the town of Lexington, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination: All persons indebted to said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Will. Morion,
John Bradford, } Comfrs.
John Jordan, jun.

Lexington, March 27th 1862.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be kept at the

SIGN OF THE BUFFALO,

On Main Street in Lexington, opposite the Public Square.

WAGONS

R. BRADLEY

RESPECTFULLY announces that he succeeds Major WAGNON, in the commodious Brick House and Stables, which he lately occupied in this place, with a revision of assistants and servants, arranged to respective departments; which together with that peculiar respect shown himself while with Major WAGNON, emboldens him to anticipate a patronage from GENTLE GUESTS, ONLY, as durable as his solicitude to please.

Lexington, 15th Feb. 1862.

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky insurance company, think it their duty to inform their fellow citizens and the public in general, that they are now organized, and ready to receive proposals to insure vessels or boats of every description, on their voyages up or down the Western waters, or at sea. Application may be made at their office in Lexington, accompanied with declaration of the shipper and certificate containing the name, burthen, dimensions and the goodness of the said vessel or boat, their being well found for the intended voyage, the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo, the port from which they sail and place of destination. Further information may be had at their office.

Lexington, 11th February, 1862.

JAMES MACCOUN,

Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, of the latest importations, from Europe.

AND now opening at his Store on Main Street, nearly opposite the Market house, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

Also, from his

Nail Manufactory,

A constant supply of Cut and Hammered

NAILS, of the best quality.

Lexington, January 18, 1862.

WANTED,

QUANTITY OF

MERCHANTABLE WHISKET,

(to be delivered at Frankfort, should be preferred)

Apply to

MACBEAN & POYZER.

Lexington, 26th, Feb. 1862.

For the information of those who wish to make INSURANCE.

APPLICATION for insurance must be accompanied with a certificate, specifying the length and width of the vessel or boat, the cable, stern-fast, number of oars, pump and canoe or skiff, the number of hands, &c. which ought to be given by persons who are judges, and who are disinterested reputable men.—A bill of lading signed by the captain, or a manifest signed by the inspector, which shall specify the whole of the cargo on board, or to be put on board.—It must also state where the boat or vessel lies—where the will take in her cargo—when the will take her departure; or if she has failed, the time when, and the port to which she is bound; and if any information has been received from her since she failed, it must be communicated. The insurance does not commence until the vessel is under way, on her intended voyage and the premium paid.

In all cases of loss, if practicable, a survey must be made by disinterested men, who are to state in writing, what in their opinion is necessary to be done, for the interest of the parties concerned; as also a protest to be entered by the captain on oath, in which the hands must sign, stating particularly the loss, where and how it happened, and what cargo was then on board.

In case a boat or vessel be lost, it is the duty of the captain and hands, to use all possible means to recover the whole of the cargo, and to prevent the same, for which labor and expense the cargo owner will pay their proportionable part.

No boat which is insured, must attempt to pass the Falls of the Ohio, without taking a pilot on board.

Any shipper, who intends to tarry at any port or place on the voyage, for the benefit of trading, or other purposes, must have an article to that effect, inserted in the policy of insurance.

Published by order of the Directors, WILLIAM MACBEAN, Clk.

March 4th, 1862.

AS my Son Tandy Ruberford, has without any just cause eloped from out of my care, or jurisdiction, I hereby warn any person or persons, whatever, from dealing with him, or harbouring him by any means, as I shall not spare putting the law in force against any body that will be liable for the above breach, &c.

Archibald Ruberford.

March 23, 1862.

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time and place, all who have business with me must attend.

I. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1861.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

WILLIAM EDWARDS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that elegant Brick House opposite Bradford's Printing office; where he intends keeping

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT

FOR MAN AND HORSE.

From the commodious construction of the house, and the attention that will be paid to those who may please to call on him, he flatters himself that he will merit and receive a portion of the public favors.

SELECT PARTIES

May at any time be accommodated with private rooms.

Lexington, April 30th, 1862.

FOR SALE

At this Office,

THE KENTUCKY LAWS.

I Vol.—Price 4 Dols.

CLARKE COUNTY.

March Court of Quarter Sessions 1862.

Robert Clark jun. Compt.

vs.

James M'Millin, Robert M'Millin, Theodoras Spaw, Gabriel Johnson, Gen. Washington Johnson, John Harrison & Mary his wife, Davis Floyd & Susanna his wife, whether as heirs or admrs. of the said Benj. Johnson & Betty Johnson (widow) & James C. Johnson, son & heir of Wm. Johnson, who was another heir of the said Benj. Johnson & Lancelotte Jenkins & Anthony Jenkins, James Duncan & Wm. Rogers.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Theodoras Spaw, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory proof, that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next June term, and answer the complainant's bill; or otherwise the same will be taken for confessed—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months (successively) another copy posted at the door of the court house, in the town of Winchester; and another copy published at the door of the Stone meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

(A Copy) Tute

David S. Collins, D.C.C.Q.S.

FOR SALE, For CASH

285 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, LYING on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, opposite Gooden's station, and near to the road leading from Birds-town to Hardin Court house, about half way between the two places; good title, it being a choice piece out of Honeyman's 2,000 acre tract.

Also 1500 ACRES, the one moiety of 3,000 acres of military land, located for F. Woodson, in 1780, on the Ohio; it is land of the best quality; but has been taken within the Indian boundary and will, therefore, be sold at a price to low, as to authorize a moneyed man to purchase on speculation. For terms enquire of Mr. John Caldwell, of Bairdstown; Mr. Geo. Clarke, of Fayette, or of

CUTH. BANKS.

Lexington, April 28th, 1862. Guif

TAKEN up by the

county, near Boonshorough,

ONE SORREL MARE,

A star in her forehead, supposed to be seven years old, about fourteen hands high, branded pawed to be S on the near shoulder and jaw, valued to £13 10.

ALSO

One small SORREL HORSE,

About three years old, with a small bell on, a small star in his forehead, about fourteen hands high, no brand perceivable, valued to £10.

34th JOHN DYCHE.

Feb. 23, 1862.

MILLS

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 126 ACRES of LAND,

Lying on Lower Howard's creek, in Clarke county, the former property of James Bryant;

There is on it an elegant

TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

A GOOD COUNTRY GRIST MILL,

A GOOD NEW FULLING MILL,

in good repair, well established;

A GOOD STILL HOUSE.

The buildings all well built of Stone,

with other improvements,

A MEADOW, ORCHARD,

and other LAND in cultivation;

with never failing SPRINGS of the best of water.

The whole will be sold together or a part;

with a MILL SEAT,

The best that is known in this county,

for a Merchant Mill; the convenience and quality of STONE for building is scarce to be found—it is within two miles of Boonshorough, six of Winchester, fifteen of Lexington. A general warranty deed will be given. Terms will be made known by the subscriber living on the premises.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

April 14th, 1862.

I HAVE AN ORLEAN BOAT

FOR SALE,

45 FEET LONG & 14 WIDE,

Strong & Well Built, with

4 OARS, CABLE, &c.

IT lies at Fulgerfon's ferry on the Kentucky river. For terms apply to the subscriber near the Cross-Plains, or the printer hereof.

Benjamin Grimes,

April 15th, 1862.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES,

For sale at this office.